

DIXIE QUINTETTE IS ASSURED OF BIG CROWD

Vigorous Demand for Seats Shows Interest of Albuquerque Public in Famous Colored Singers.

The famous Dixie Quintette, coming to Elks theater tomorrow night, as one of the numbers in the Redpath Locomotive course, under auspices of the Woman's club, is assured of a crowded house. The seat sale opened at Mutual's yesterday with a rush and has continued today, indicating that the Albuquerque public is thoroughly informed as to the entertaining ability of this aggregation of singers.

The whole country knows the quintette, who have appeared with some of the most famous musical organizations here and abroad. They have traveled together for several years and their singing is said to be exquisite.

The admission for tomorrow's entertainment is only fifty cents and for the convenience of those who cannot get away early on Saturday night, the program will begin at 9 o'clock.

Phone 2, Red Barn, 211 W. Copper for first-class hacks and carriages. W. L. Trimble & Co.



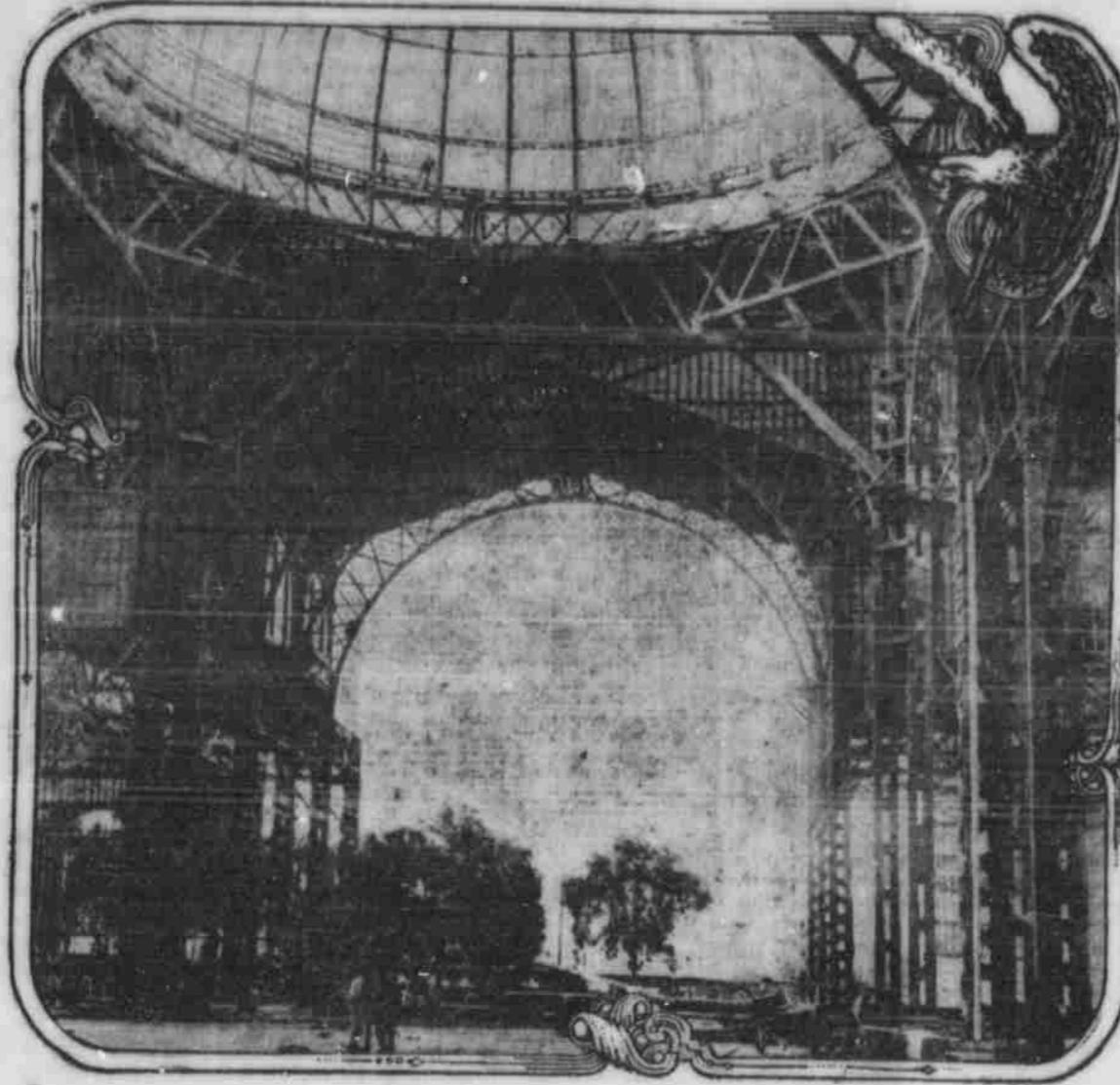
Benjamin-Washington Tango Tuxedos

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M. Mandell

THE
LIVE CLOTHIER

Tremendous Exhibit Palace at the World's Greatest Exposition.



Copyright, 1913, by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

This photograph shows the huge central dome of the great Palace of Education at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The man seen riding on one of the arched trusses of the dome is 160 feet above the floor of the palace. The nave in the center of the photograph faces out toward the Golden Gate. The exhibit palaces are characterized by extraordinary massiveness and are put up with great rapidity, each timber being numbered so that the foreman will know just where to place it. The Palace of Education will contain exhibits of the educational methods employed by all the great nations. The Argentine will make an elaborate showing of its public schools and churches.

Report of Work of Tucumcari Experiment Station

Important Results for Farming Industry Accomplished in Quay County.

(From the Tucumcari News.)

Farm work was begun on the new station site in the fall of 1912. During the months of September and October about 20 acres of land was cleared of mesquites and bear grass and plowed to a depth of four inches with a Canton disc plow.

Owing to the scant supply of moisture in the soil at the time of plowing a rather poor job of breaking was done.

By April 1, 1913, about 45 acres of land had been grubbed and plowed. About 20 acres of the above was on the south half of the station and a part of an old field that at one time had been in cultivation. This 20 acres was used principally for feed crops for the season of 1913.

The fall and winter were below normal in precipitation, there being very little rain or snowfall. What little fall was too light to penetrate deep enough to assist in plowing or working the land.

In April the 25 acres of new land on the north place and last west of the buildings was staked off into plots for the rotation, continuous cropping and variety testing work.

In the forepart of April eighteen varieties of fruits, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries, were planted in an experimental orchard; also about 699 tomato cuttings and 28 black locust trees were planted around the drives and buildings.

The first good precipitation for the season occurred in April on the 19th, when 1.25 inches fell in the form of rain. This fall was quite local in character and did very little damage as no crops had been planted on account of the dry condition of the soil. During the week following the fall over three inches of rain fell. This precipitation occurred principally in the form of a gentle rain and was sufficient to wet the soil to a depth of about three feet.

As soon as the land dried sufficiently to work the rotation and other plots, they were disced and harrowed. The small grain was planted in the rotation and C. C. Plots. The total precipitation for April was 4.51 inches.

Early in May all the experimental plots not planted were cultivated and put in shape for planting. On the 15th the cotton was planted in the rotation C. C. and variety plots. On account of the large amount of grass roots present in the soil, the cotton was planted with a lister. On May 14, kafr and broom corn was planted in the C. C. plots. The variety grain sorghums, cowpeas, mijo, Mexican beans and the corn in the 28, the 12 varieties of corn were planted in 1-10 acre plots in the south field. The precipitation for May was 1.11 inches.

A great part of June was cool and cloudy, with frequent light showers. Owing to the cool days and nights, the planted crops germinated very slowly, especially the cotton and grain sorghum. Later, some of them had to be replanted to secure a stand.

On June 12th a hall storm occurred which did a great deal of damage to the planted crops. The cowpeas and cotton suffered the worst and it was necessary to replant the rotation, were planted on May 25.

The trustees of the "old Quay

County Experiment Farm" purchased a new Indian site, 8x12 feet in diameter, in place of the one bought and erected the previous year on the old station. The new site was put up and later filled with corn, kafr and milo ensilage on the 17th and 18th of September. It is planned to feed this ensilage out after the holidays in a feeding experiment.

On the 29th of September the first picking of cotton was made. Because of the fall in June and cold spring, the cotton was quite a bit later in opening than in 1912.

Practically, all the crops were harvested in September.

On October 6 five plots of winter wheat were planted in the C. C. and rotation plots. Owing to the lack of moisture to produce a good germination, planting was delayed until the above date.

On October 13 threshing of the crops was commenced, and was completed by the 26th of the month. After threshing was finished, the fodder from the various crops was hauled in and shredded. The shredded fodder was stacked away in the barn and will be fed to the station stock during the winter.

Summing up the results for the year, it might be stated that while the yields from the different crops were not large they were good for the conditions that existed. The land where the crops were grown was new, raw land, and had to be prepared while mostly in a dry condition. Consequently, part of the land was in good condition and part of it was not. Also no advantage could be gained from moisture left over in the subsoil from the previous year.

The spring rains, coming late, prohibited the proper preparation of the land before planting. Owing to the cool weather that prevailed during the first part of June, and the fall storm that came on the night of the 12th, a number of the crops had to be replanted, which made them later than usual.

Yield of Principal Crops Grown on Station in 1913.

Dwarf milo, 13.3 bushels; 1566 pounds fodder.

Dwarf kafr, 6.7 bushels; 2,027 pounds fodder.

White amber sorghum, 3.6 bushels; 1,417 pounds fodder.

Black amber sorghum, 8 bushels; 1,275 pounds fodder.

Red and amber sorghum, 3 bushels; 1,688 pounds fodder.

Peterita, 15.8 bushels; 2,175 pounds fodder.

Dwarf broom corn, 1,580 pounds fodder; 214 pounds brush.

Whipperwill cowpeas, 2,500 pounds fodder.

Early King enton, 280 pounds seed.

Mexican June corn, 1,578 pounds fodder.

German millet, 1,640 pounds hay.

Sudan grass, 1,622 pounds hay.

Common millet, 640 pounds hay.

White proso or hog millet, 726 pounds hay.

Mexican beans, 2 bushels; 240 pounds hay.

Early black hull kafr, 4.8 bushels; 1,430 pounds fodder.

Standard milo, 5.8 bushels; 1,172 pounds fodder.

Note—Including the above crops 15 different varieties were planted and tested on the station in 1913.

Rainfall for Tucumcari, N. M.

January, 28; February, 51; March,

18; April, 1.51; May, 1.11; June, 2.89;

July, 42; August, 1.71; September,

34; October, 51.

Number of rains from April 1st to October 1st, 21; average for each year, .51; average hourly wind velocity from April 1 to October 1st, 6.4 miles.

Total evaporation from April 1 to October 1, 24.65 inches; average for each month, 3.11 inches. Mean air temperature from April 1 to Octo-

ber 1, 58.

The above shows that a very heavy

precipitation occurred during the month of April, which was 2.18 inches above the average for the past eight years. The precipitation in July was 2.23 inches below the average for the past eight years. The low rainfall in July and August is what cut the yields of the crops down so much. The crop had to practically grow and mature on this rain that fell in April.

Equipment Added and Improvements Made in 1913.

Several new tools, consisting of a Cantian corn planter, John Deere disc harrow, sunsoil plow, 22-foot carrier for ensilage cutter, 26-inch gin stand, and an assortment of hand tools, were added to the station equipment during the season. A team of horses was also purchased the first of August. Three of the station buildings, including the office, cottage and mess house, were pebble-dashed in September.

J. E. MUNDELL,
Supt. Tucumcari Field Station,
Office Dry Land Agriculture,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

JUDGES NAMED FOR THE CHICKEN ESSAY CONTEST

W. T. CONWAY, of Agricultural College Announces List of Those Who Will Pass on Work.

W. T. Conway, superintendent of extension work of the State Agricultural college, and recently appointed state judge of the poultry essay writing contest, organized by the state fair commission, under the supervision of John Reuth, of the poultry department, yesterday announced the list of county judges in the contest which will be open to all children in the public schools.

Mr. Stein and Secretary Binkert of the fair organization, are sending letters to every teacher in the state outlining the scope of the contest and urging them to co-operate in interesting the young people in writing essays and in the general work of the poultry department. The list of county judges is as follows:

Bernalillo: Supt. A. Montoya Supt. John Mine; Chavez, Supt. C. C. Hill, Supt. W. O. Hall; Coxfax, Supt. Mrs. Josie Lockard, Supt. T. W. Conway; Curry, Supt. L. C. Merfelder, Supt. Carson; Dona Ana, Supt. F. M. Hayner, Supt. W. R. Twining; Eddy, Supt. A. E. Bailey, Supt. W. H. Poore; Grant, Supt. Mrs. Isabelle Eckles, Supt. W. B. McFarland; Guadalupe, Supt. W. B. Gallegos, Supt. T. N. Russell; Lincoln, Supt. Mrs. Wallace Gunn, Supt. C. L. Schreck; Luna, Supt. Miss Grace Goebel, Supt. J. B. Taylor; Mora, Supt. Manuel Madrid; Sister J. Francess, McKinley, Supt. W. B. Cornell, Supt. W. B. Bishop; Otero, Supt. R. S. Tipton, Supt. Charles E. George; Rio Arriba, Supt. David Martinez, Mrs. Henry Pollard; Roosevelt, Supt. Mrs. S. F. Culver; San Juan, Supt. J. L. G. Swinney, Principal Earl Douglas; San Miguel, Supt. M. F. Des Marais, Supt. Rufus Mend; Santa Fe, Supt. John Conway, Supt. J. H. Wagner; Sierra, Supt. J. C. Gordy; Taos, Supt. Jose Montanez; Union, Supt. H. H. Errett, Supt. C. L. Burt; Mrs. Josephine Sandusky; Union, Supt. H. H. Errett, Supt. J. W. Thompson; Valencia, Supt. Saturnino Baca, Principal J. B. Gunter.

When You Are Billed.

Food ferments in your stomach when you are billed. Quit eating and take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will clean out and strengthen your stomach and tomorrow you will relish your food again. The best ever for billiousness. For sale by all druggists.

STOLE THE KAISER'S GOLDEN SPOONS

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Fritz Gaeheler, a watchman at the Karlsruhe race track near Berlin, has been sentenced to two years in jail for stealing the emperor's gold spoons. Gaehler, who with his police dog guarded the racetrack against outside thieves, came under suspicion of making away with some table linen and a few bottles of brandy from the restaurant on the grounds, but a search of his residence brought to light more than two wagon loads of stolen goods. Included in the loot were several gold dishes and a number of gold spoons which had been missing since the date of the army steeplechase for officer riders, when the emperor entertained his racing friends in a pavilion erected at the race track.

It is declared there is only one thing necessary for Roswell to do to secure this travel and that is to show as much enterprise by improving the road from Roswell to the Mescalero Indian reservation agency, as other counties have shown through which the route passes from ocean to ocean.

By means of county bond issues the money has been raised to fix the roads from Washington, through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, on the Southern National highway.

Almost every county across Texas has voted to build the highway and put it in a high class condition. Counties in Arizona have voted \$2,000,000 for the highway and southern California will also vote bonds to build the roads there.

This means with the exception of a few counties in Texas and from Roswell to the Mescalero reservation agency, that the Southern National highway will be ready for travel by the first of next January.

The counties from Abilene, Tex., through to El Paso (the San Angelo route), have voted bonds and will have their road ready for tourist travel the early part of next year, and unless this section of New Mexico gets their road completed by that time New Mexico is going to fall off the map. It is the desire of the highway commission to have the bulk of the tourist travel.

Talking about the possibilities of the route and what it would mean to lose the travel, Dr. Johnson, one of the national officers of the Southern National highway said: "There is only one thing necessary to secure the travel, the construction of a good road from Roswell to Tularosa. This must be done this spring, summer and fall. It can easily be accomplished by the united efforts of Chaves, Lincoln and Otero counties and the state highway commission. The road commissioners of the three counties and the people living along the road are ready to do their full share, and I cannot think that the state highway commission will hesi-

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between them is the picture of contentment and good fellowship, which on bill-board and poster all over the land, is helping to make the finest distillation in the world, more and more famous.

Distilled according to a special formula, and matured in the wood under strict government supervision, choice, old, quality-proved Golden Wedding meets a want that no other whiskey has yet satisfied.

The pride of the home—the kind you like to give your guests, because it is

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tate to provide the modest sum required to do this work."

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT. BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make it thick, glossy, wavy, luxuriant and remove dandruff—ideal surprise for you.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Dandering hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Dandering and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Dandering dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandering from any druggist or toilet counter, and just return it.

Well Known Writer Dead.
Chicago, Jan. 26.—Joseph H. Von Broeklin, editor of "The Thinkers' Axe" and author of theological and psychological works, died here today after an operation last night for appendicitis. He was 51 years old.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the directors of the Northwestern Colonization & Improvement Company of Chihuahua will be held on the tenth day of February, 1914, at